

Intergenerational Differences in Current Contraceptive Use among Currently Married Women in Uganda.

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This study is based on analysis of variations in contraceptive use for women born between 1957 through 1991 considering age cohort effects; founded on the hypothesis that people born at different time periods experience different socio economic circumstances which influence their attitudes and behaviours towards development issues like contraception. Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2006 data with a sample of 5,362 currently married women and those living together in unions was analyzed and conclusions drawn at the multivariate level. Binary logistic regression model was used in analysis because of the binary nature of the outcome and results indicate higher likelihood of contraceptive use for older cohorts compared to younger ones hence family planning programs should be targeted at younger to reduce fertility rate from 6.4 children per woman and reduce maternal health problems that result from too many or too closely spaced births. Although age cohort difference is a pertinent influencer of contraceptive use, other factors like women's income levels, schooling level, place of residence have a stronger effect on the same therefore regional interventions focused particularly in the North and West Nile regions, rural communities and efforts to increase literacy levels will yield greater results.

Key words: Age cohort effects, family planning programs, fertility rates, maternal health.